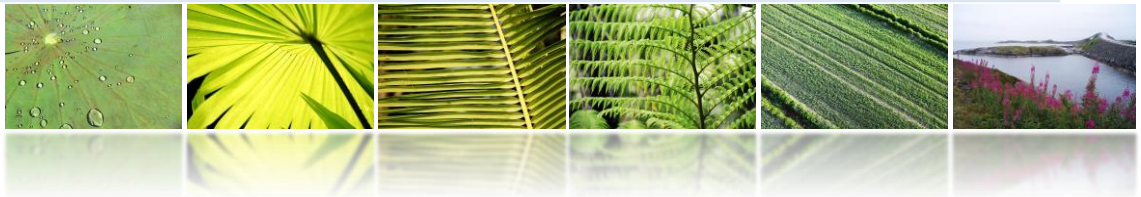
United Nations
Statistics Division

Energy balances



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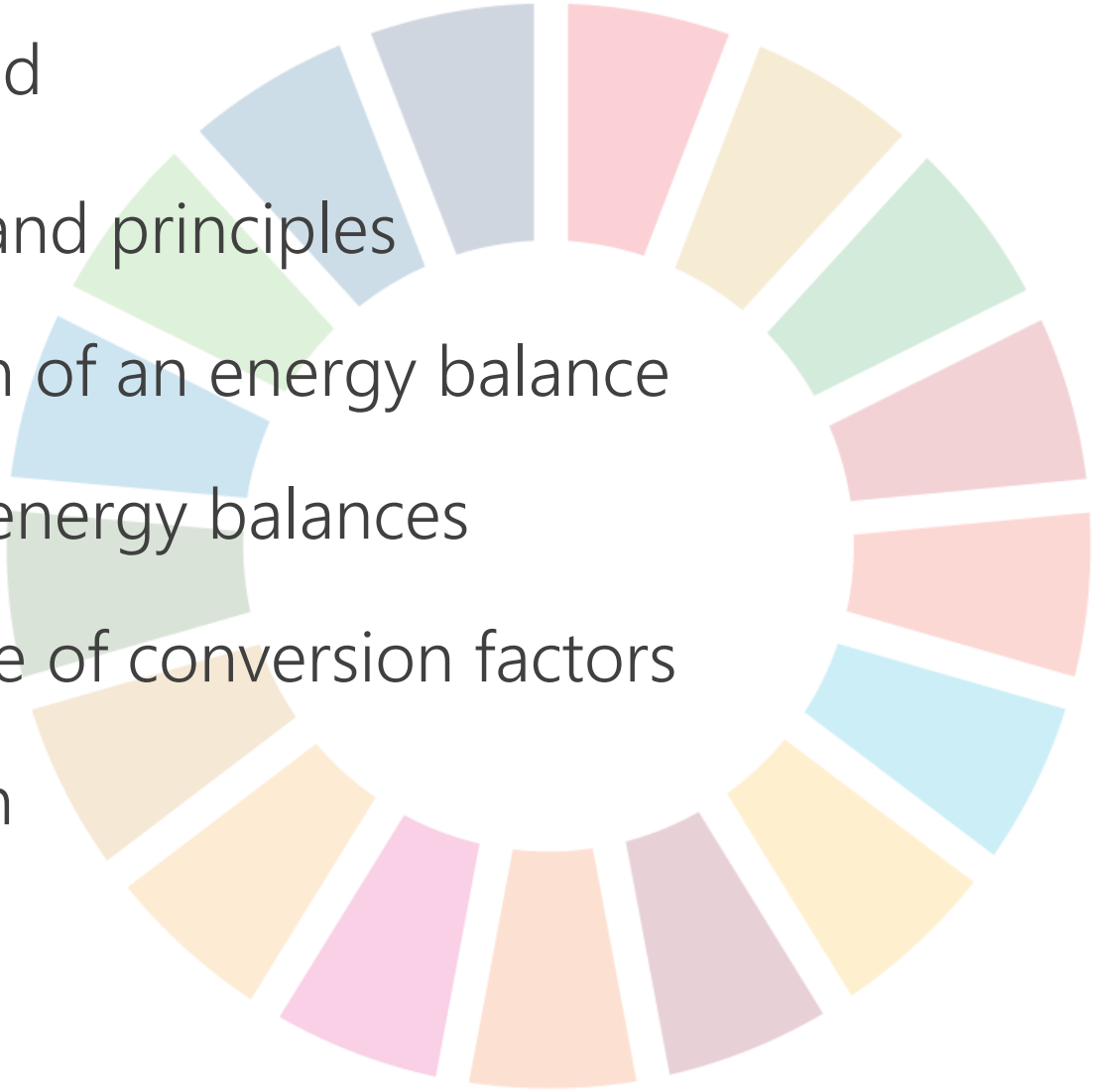
Energy Balance Workshop
Beirut, Lebanon, 14 December 2018

Overview

- Background
- Structure and principles
- Calculation of an energy balance
- Checking energy balances
- Importance of conversion factors
- Conclusion



Background

Purpose of an energy balance

An energy balance is snapshot of a country's energy situation in one year which allow for:

- international comparisons,
- calculation of a range of economic, social and environmental indicators.

Table 8.2
Template of an aggregated energy balance

Item code	Flows	Energy products					
		E1	E2	E3	...	Total	of which: Renewables
1.1	Primary production						
1.2	Imports						
1.3	Exports						
1.4	International bunkers						
1.5	Stock change (closing-opening)						
1	Total energy supply						
2	Statistical difference						
3	Transfers						
4	Transformation processes						
5	Energy industries own use						
6	Losses						
7	Final consumption						
7.1	Final energy consumption						
7.1.1	Manufacturing, const. and non-fuel mining industries, total						
7.1.1.1	Iron and steel						
7.1.1.2	Chemical and petrochemical						
7.1.1.X	Other industries						
7.1.2	Transport, total						
7.1.2.1	Road						
7.1.2.2	Rail						
7.1.2.3	Domestic aviation						
7.1.2.4	Domestic navigation						
7.1.2.X	Other Transport						
7.1.3	Other, total						
7.1.3.1	*of which*: Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
7.1.3.2	*of which*: Households						
7.2	Non-energy use						

Framework

An Energy Balance is an accounting framework that presents :

- country's energy supply and demand;
- all energy products entering, exiting and used within a national territory;
- energy transformation processes (inputs and outputs)

in one energy unit

using net calorific values to measure the energy content of energy products.

Structure and principles

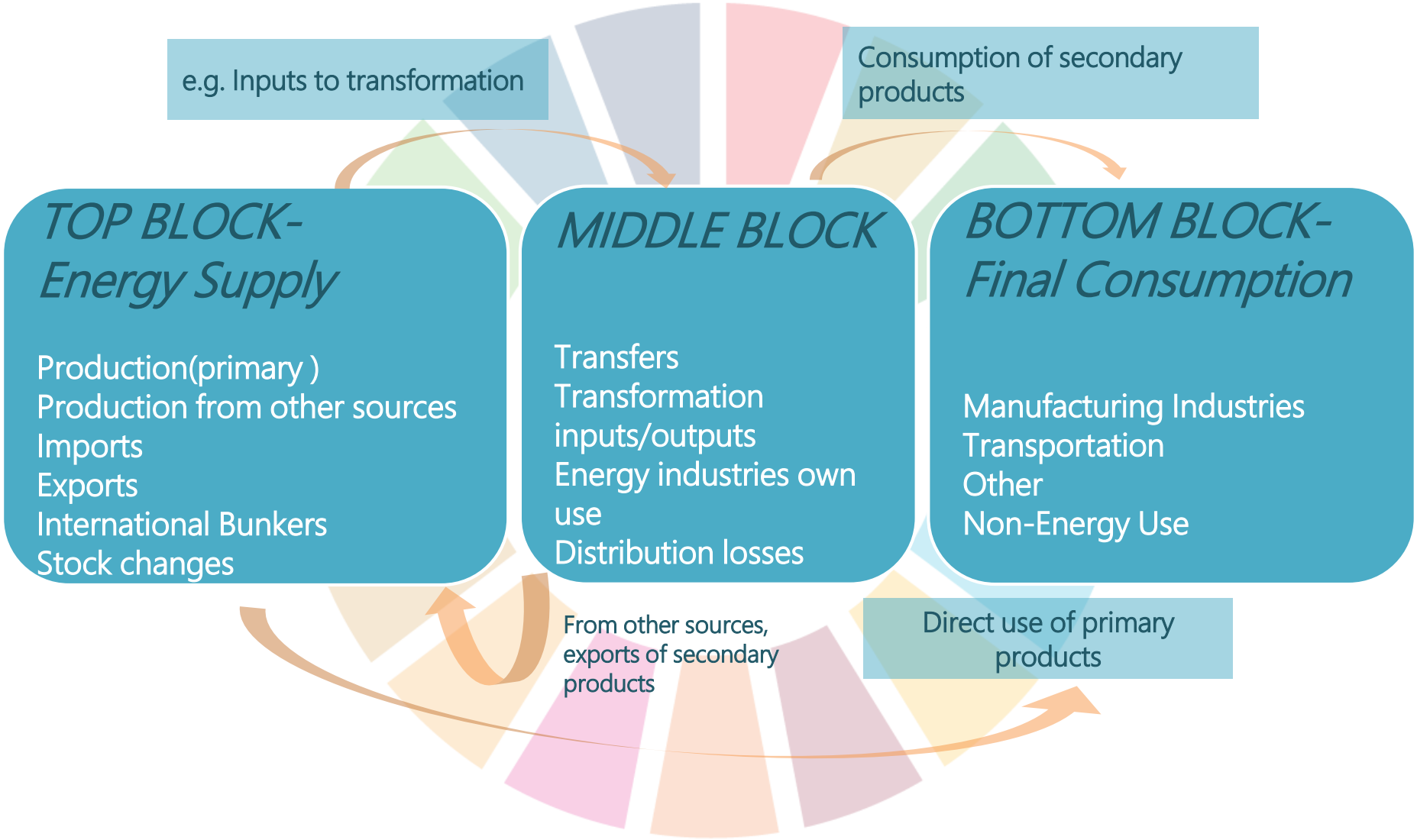
Matrix structure

An energy balance is a matrix consisting of rows and columns:

- Rows represent energy flows (i.e. sources and uses);
- Columns represent energy products (or commodities).

Nepal 2015 - TJ						
	Coal	**Oil**	**Primary biofuels /Waste**	**Char coal**	**Electri city**	**Total energy**
Primary production	477	..	416701	..	12611	429789
Imports	22860	49677	..	..	6329	78866
Exports	..	..	..	..	-11	-11
International bunkers	..	-4101	..	..	..	-4101
Stock changes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total energy supply	**23337**	**45576**	**416701**	**..**	**18929**	**504543**
Statistical Difference	0	0	0	0	29	29
Transfers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transformation	..	..	-937	325	..	-613
Charcoal plants	..	..	-937	325	..	-613
Energy ind. own use	..	..	..	..	-140	-140
Losses	..	..	..	..	-4734	-4734
Final consumption	**23337**	**45576**	***415764**	**325**	**14026**	***499027**
Final energy cons.	23337	45174	*415764	325	14026	*498625
Manufacturing, const.	23237	431	*20166	89	4356	48278
Transport	..	29240	..	..	22	29262
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	..	4902	..	..	364	5266
Commerce, services	..	4534	2235	236	1822	8826
Households	100	6067	*393363	..	7081	*406611
Other consumers	..	..	..	..	382	382
Non-energy use	..	402	..	..	..	402

Main blocks



Source: Energy Statistics Compilers Manual, Figure 6.2

Formats

- An energy balance can be highly detailed or presented in a more aggregate format.
- IRES recommends that countries collect and compile an energy balance at a relatively high level of detail.

Table 8.2
Template of an aggregated energy balance

Item code	Flows	Energy products					
		E1	E2	E3	...	Total	of which: Renewables
1.1	Primary production						
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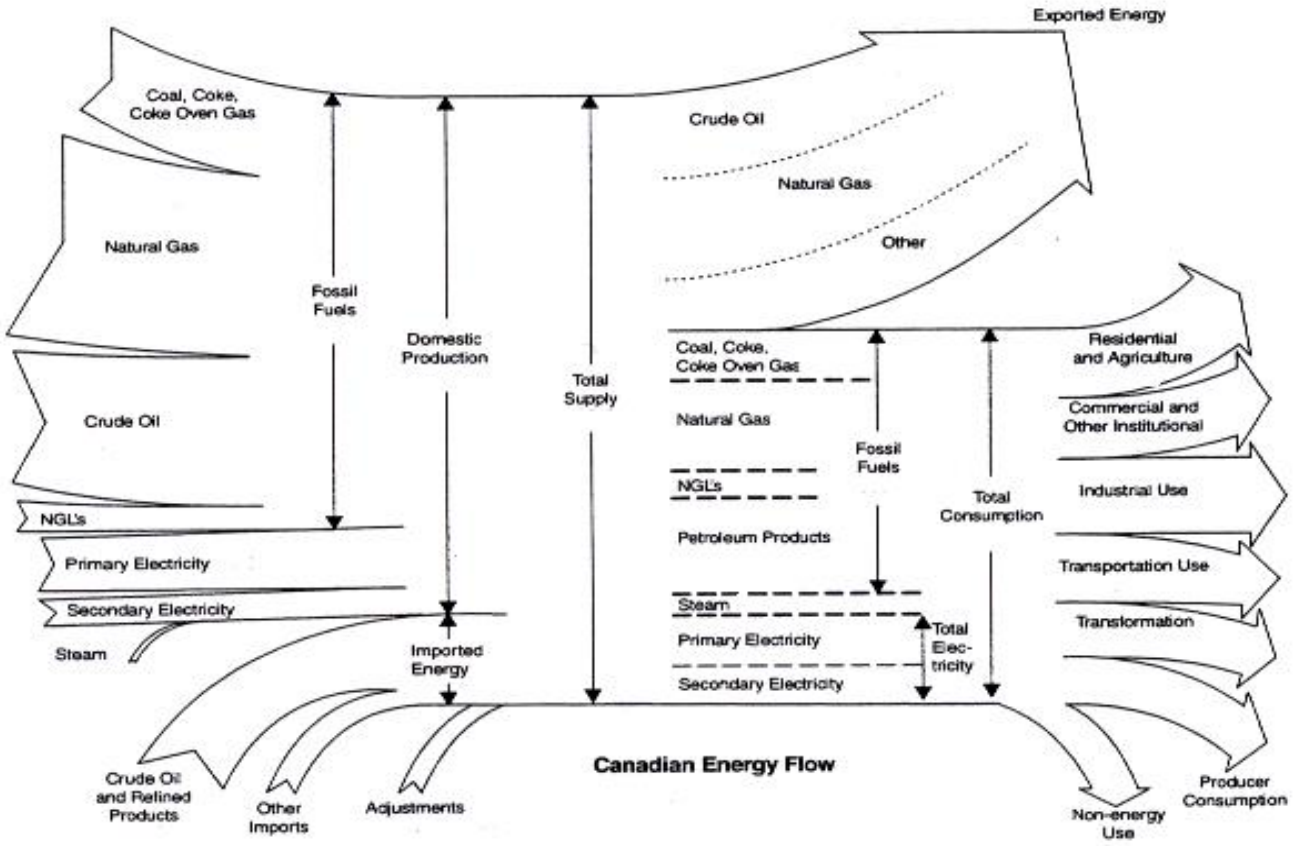
7.1.3.1	*of which*: Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
7.1.3.2	*of which*: Households						
7.2	Non-energy use						

Principles

An energy balance shows:

- Production of primary and secondary energy, external trade, stock changes, final energy consumption, and non-energy use.
- Inputs and outputs of transformation processes.
- A common energy unit required.
  - IRES recommends Joule
- Net calorific values - to measure the energy content of energy products.

Stylized Energy Balances: Canada



Calculation of an energy balance

Commodity balances

Commodity balances - basic energy statistics

- combinations of products and flows
- flows grouped under the commodity header

Limitations of commodity balances

- different units/calorific values - commodities incomparable
- production double counted

Motor Gasoline; Metric tons, thousand	2014	2015
Production	3627	3939
Receipts from other sources	206	238
Imports	371	363
Exports	672	762
Stock changes	-56	-22
Total energy supply	3588	3800
Final consumption	3577	3800
Final energy consumption	3577	3800
Transport	3572	3796
Road	3572	3796

Natural Gas ; Terajoules	2014	2015
Production	173349	171329
Imports	451673	464842
Exports	2880	2112
Total energy supply	623574	640849
Transformation	83409	96802
Energy industries own use	53212	55607
Losses	1259	1237
Final consumption	484232	493534
Non-energy uses	95888	98600
Final energy consumption	388344	394934

Fuelwood ; Cubic metres, thousand	2014	2015
Production	22044	22388
Total energy supply	22044	22388
Transformation	4657.8	4776.5
Transformation in electricity and heat	4657.8	4776.5
Final consumption	17386	17611
Non-energy uses		
Final energy consumption	17386	17611
Households	11544	11544

Commodity and energy balance

Commodity balance

Energy Supply

Production (primary +second.)
Production from other sources
Imports/Exports
International Bunkers
Stock changes

MIDDLE BLOCK

Transfers
Transformation inputs
Energy industries own use
Distribution losses

Final Consumption

Manufacturing Industries
Transportation
Other
Non-Energy Use

Energy balance

Energy Supply

Production (primary)
Production from other sources
Imports/Exports
International Bunkers
Stock changes

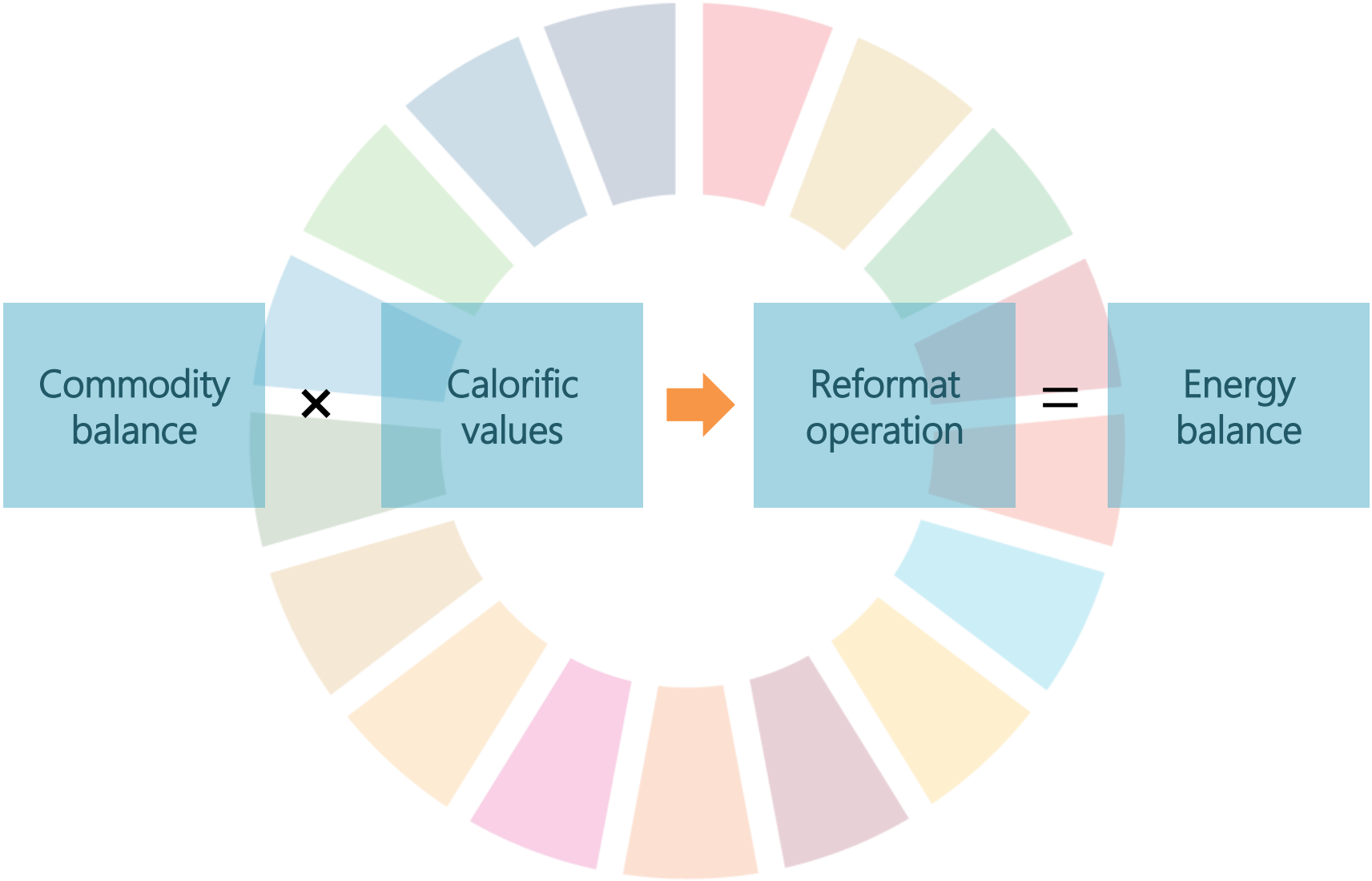
MIDDLE BLOCK

Transfers
Transformation inputs/outputs
Energy industries own use
Distribution losses

Final Consumption

Manufacturing Industries
Transportation
Other
Non-Energy Use

Calculation of an energy balance



Source: International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics Manual, Figure 7.1

Transformation

	Primary coal /peat	Coal and peat prod.	Primary Oil	Oil Products	Natural Gas	Biofuels and waste	Nuclear	Electricity	Heat	Total energy
Transformation	**-399771**	**-17727**	**-2488914**	**2391990**	**-1045294**	**-184503**	**-774641**	**1019725**	**58985**	**-1204696**
Electricity plants	-310632	-21794	..	-7960	-864379	-151778	-774641	949633	..	**-1181550**
CHP plants	-490	-805	..	-14761	-101391	-24918	..	70092	..	**-72273**
Heat plants	-5495	-2151	..	-2411	-84627	-2004	..	..	58985	**-37704**
Coke ovens	-46982	51955	..	..	-1114	..	..	..	..	**3859**
Briquetting plants	-5753	5072	..	-3088	..	..	..	..	..	**-3769**
Blast furnaces	-30418	-15845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**-46263**
NGL plants & gas blending	..	..	..	98406	6217	-5803	..	..	..	**98820**
Oil refineries	..	..	-2488914	2323891	..	..	..	..	..	**-165023**
Other transformation	..	1296	..	-2088	..	..	..	..	..	**-792**
Energy industries own use	..	17446	..	-169962	-187183	..	..	-84838	-11435	**-470864**
Losses	..	-4017	..	..	-17482	..	..	-95461	..	**-116960**

Transformation – refinery

	Primary coal /peat	Coal and peat prod.	Primary Oil	Oil Products	Natural Gas	Biofuels and waste	Nuclear	Electricity	Heat	Total energy
Transformation	**-399771**	**-17727**	**-2488914**	**2391990**	**-1045294**	**-184503**	**-774641**	**1019725**	**58985**	**-1204696**
Electricity plants	-310632	-21794	..	-7960	-864379	-151778	-774641	949633	..	**-1181550**
CHP plants	-490	-805	..	-14761	-101391	-24918	..	70092	..	**-72273**
Heat plants	-5495	-2151	..	-2411	-84627	-2004	..	..	58985	**-37704**
Coke ovens	-46982	51955	..	..	-1114	..	..	..	..	**3859**
Briquetting plants	-5753	5072	..	-3088	..	..	..	..	..	**-3769**
Blast furnaces	-30418	-15845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**-46263**
NGL plants & gas blending	..	..	..	98406	6217	-5803	..	..	..	**98820**
Oil refineries	..	..	-2488914	2323891	..	..	..	..	..	**-165023**
Other transformation	..	1296	..	-2088	..	..	..	..	..	**-792**
Energy industries own use	..	17446	..	-169962	-187183	..	..	-84838	-11435	**-470864**
Losses	..	-4017	..	..	-17482	..	..	-95461	..	**-116960**

Transformation – electricity plants

	Primary coal /peat	Coal and peat prod.	Primary Oil	Oil Products	Natural Gas	Biofuels and waste	Nuclear	Electricity	Heat	Total energy
Transformation	**-399771**	**-17727**	**-2488914**	**2391990**	**-1045294**	**-184503**	**-774641**	**1019725**	**58985**	**-1204696**
Electricity plants	-310632	-21794	..	-7960	-864379	-151778	-774641	949633	..	**-1181550**
CHP plants	-490	-805	..	-14761	-101391	-24918	..	70092	..	**-72273**
Heat plants	-5495	-2151	..	-2411	-84627	-2004	..	..	58985	**-37704**
Coke ovens	-46982	51955	..	..	-1114	..	..	..	..	**3859**
Briquetting plants	-5753	5072	..	-3088	..	..	..	..	..	**-3769**
Blast furnaces	-30418	-15845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**-46263**
NGL plants & gas blending	..	..	..	98406	6217	-5803	..	..	..	**98820**
Oil refineries	..	..	-2488914	2323891	..	..	..	..	..	**-165023**
Other transformation	..	1296	..	-2088	..	..	..	..	..	**-792**
Energy industries own use	..	17446	..	-169962	-187183	..	..	-84838	-11435	**-470864**
Losses	..	-4017	..	..	-17482	..	..	-95461	..	**-116960**

Checking energy balances

Checking energy balances

- Transformation losses:
  - may highlight problems in either the basic energy data in commodity balances or in the conversion equivalents
- Statistical differences:
  - if much higher than it in the commodity balance, this could indicate a problem with the calorific values
  - Example: domestically produced lignite has a different calorific value from imported lignite.
- Generation efficiencies can be used to reconcile inputs and outputs from each transformation activity.

Relevance of an energy balance

- In an ideal world “Supply” = “Demand”.
- An energy balance is an accounting framework that seeks to reconcile supply with demand. When aggregate supply is different from aggregate demand, the difference is shown as a statistical difference.
- Nevertheless, energy balances are a powerful tool for validation and reconciliation.

Importance of conversion factors

Conversion to energy units

Physical units are:

- converted to energy units using Net calorific values (NCV),
- NCV ideally are measured frequently for different processes and sources and then averaged for the country/flow.

Ideally:

- Specific NCV for different flows, when available (most importantly, Production and Imports)
- Weighted-average NCV for all other flows (if only NCVs for Production and Imports are available).
- Default NCV if no information available (undesirable case)

If commodities are reported in energy units, the appropriate conversion to a common unit must be made.

Importance of specific NCVs – emissions

	Coal (kt)	Default NCV	Coal (TJ) default NCV	Default emission factor for coal (t CO2/TJ)	CO2 (tons) default NCV
2016					
Primary production	**131.8**	**25.8**	3400		
Imports	**29.0**	**25.8**	748		
Exports	**-12.4**	**25.8**	-319		
Stock changes	**-0.5**	**25.8**	-14		
Total energy supply	**147.9**		**3,815**	94.6	**360,899**

Importance of specific NCVs – emissions

	Coal (kt)	Specific NCVs	Coal (TJ) specific NCV	CO2 (tons) specific NCV
	2016			
Primary production	**131.8**	**20.10**	2649	
Imports	**29.0**	**23.20**	673	
Exports	**-12.4**	**28.20**	-349	
Stock changes	**-0.5**	**20.10**	-11	
Total energy supply	**147.9**		**2,962**	**280,193**

29% higher CO_2 emission estimates by using default NCVs!

Conclusion

Conclusion

While the structuring of an energy balance depends on a country's energy production and consumption patterns and the level of detail that the country requires, it is recommended that common approaches be followed to ensure international comparability and consistency.

Conclusion

To verify if your energy balance follows international recommendations pleaser refer to IRES “recommendations and encouragements”.

Table 1.1 Summary of the main recommendations and encouragements contained in IRES

Chapter VIII. Energy balances	
8.1	The energy balance **should be** as complete as possible so that all energy flows are, in principle, accounted for. It **should be** based firmly on the first law of thermodynamics, which states that the amount of energy within any closed system is fixed and can neither be increased nor diminished unless energy is brought into or sent out from that system.
8.5	It is **recommended** that countries collect data at a level of detail that allows for the compilation of a detailed energy balance, as presented in table 8.1. When such a level of detail is not available or practical, it is recommended that countries, at a minimum, follow the template of the aggregated energy balance presented in table 8.2.
8.9 (*a*)	The energy balance is compiled with respect to a clearly defined reference period. In this respect, it is **recommended** that countries, as a minimum, compile and disseminate an energy balance on an annual basis.
8.9(*h*)	All entries in the energy balance **should be** expressed in one energy unit (it is **recommended** that Joule is used for this purpose, although countries could use other energy units, such as toe, tce, etc.). The conversion between energy units should be through the application of appropriate conversion factors (see chapter IV) and the applied factors should be reported with the energy balance to make any conversion from physical units to Joules or other units transparent and comparable.
8.9(*j*)	In the case of electricity generation from primary heat (nuclear, geothermal and concentrating solar), it is **recommended** that an estimate of the heat input be used based on an efficiency of 33 per cent for nuclear and concentrating solar, and 10 per cent for geothermal as a default, unless country- or case-specific information is available.
8.10	While the structuring of an energy balance depends on a country's energy production and consumption patterns and the level of detail that the country requires, it is **recommended** that common approaches be followed to ensure international comparability and consistency (see section 8.C).
8.12	While different columns (except "total") represent various energy products, they might be grouped and sequenced in a way that adds to the analytical value of the balance. In this connection, it is **recommended** that: (*a*) Groups of energy products be mutually exclusive and based on SIEC; (*b*) The column "total" follow the columns for individual energy products (or groups of products); (*c*) The column "total" be followed by supplementary columns containing additional subtotals such as "renewables". The definition of such subtotals and any additional clarification on the column's coverage should be provided in appropriate explanatory notes.
8.14	It is **recommended** that an energy balance contain three main blocks of rows as follows: (*a*) Top block—flows representing energy entering and leaving the national territory, as well as stock changes to provide information on the supply of energy on the national territory during the reference period; (*b*) Middle block—flows showing how energy is transformed, transferred, used by energy industries for own use and lost in distribution and transmission; (*c*) Bottom block—flows reflecting final energy consumption and non-energy use of energy products.

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